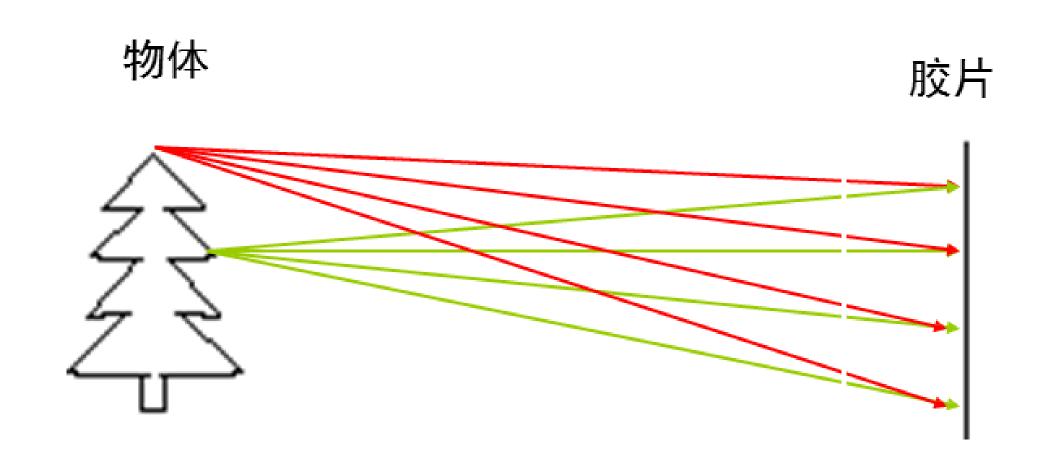
1. 摄像机几何

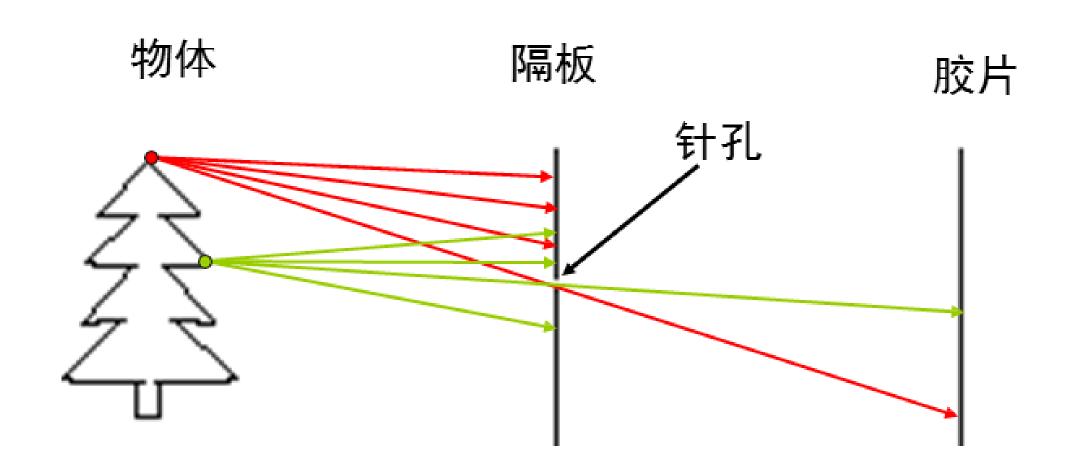
- 针孔摄像机 & 透镜
- 摄像机几何
- 其他摄像机模型

我们如何记录世界?

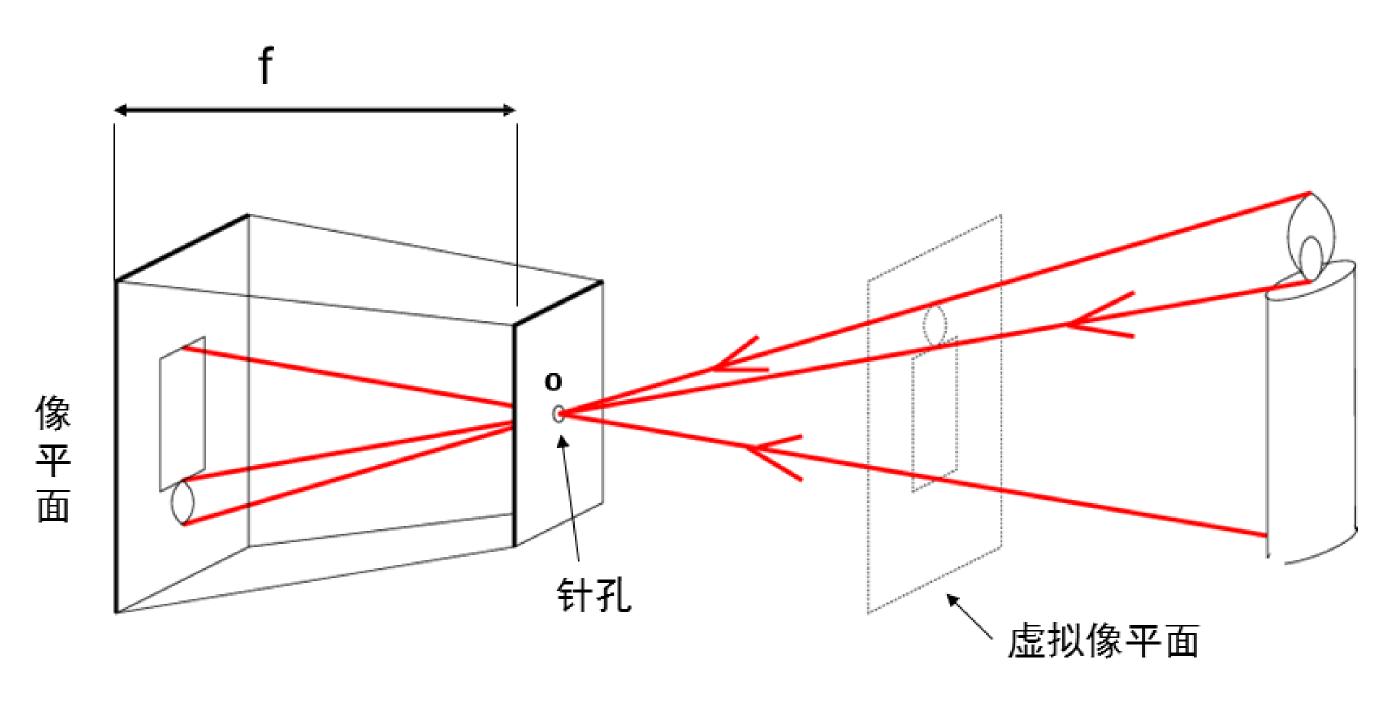


• 摄像机设计

- 想法: 将胶片直接放置在物体前方?

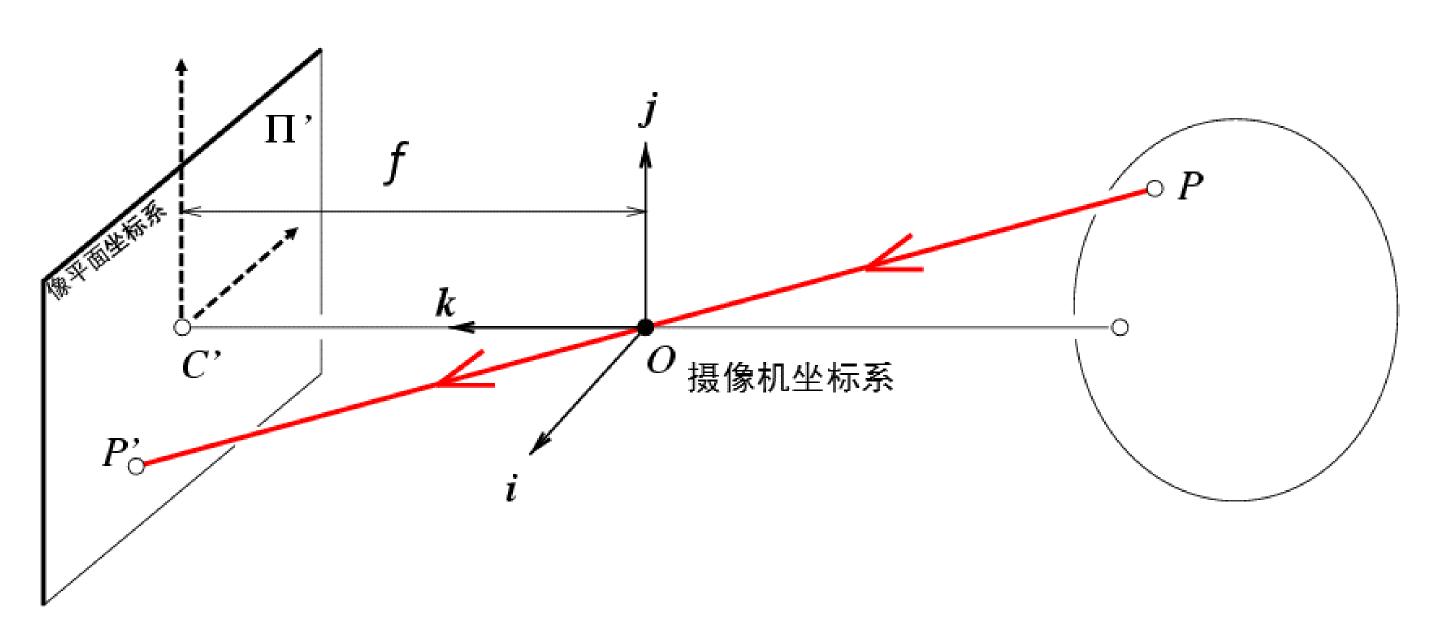


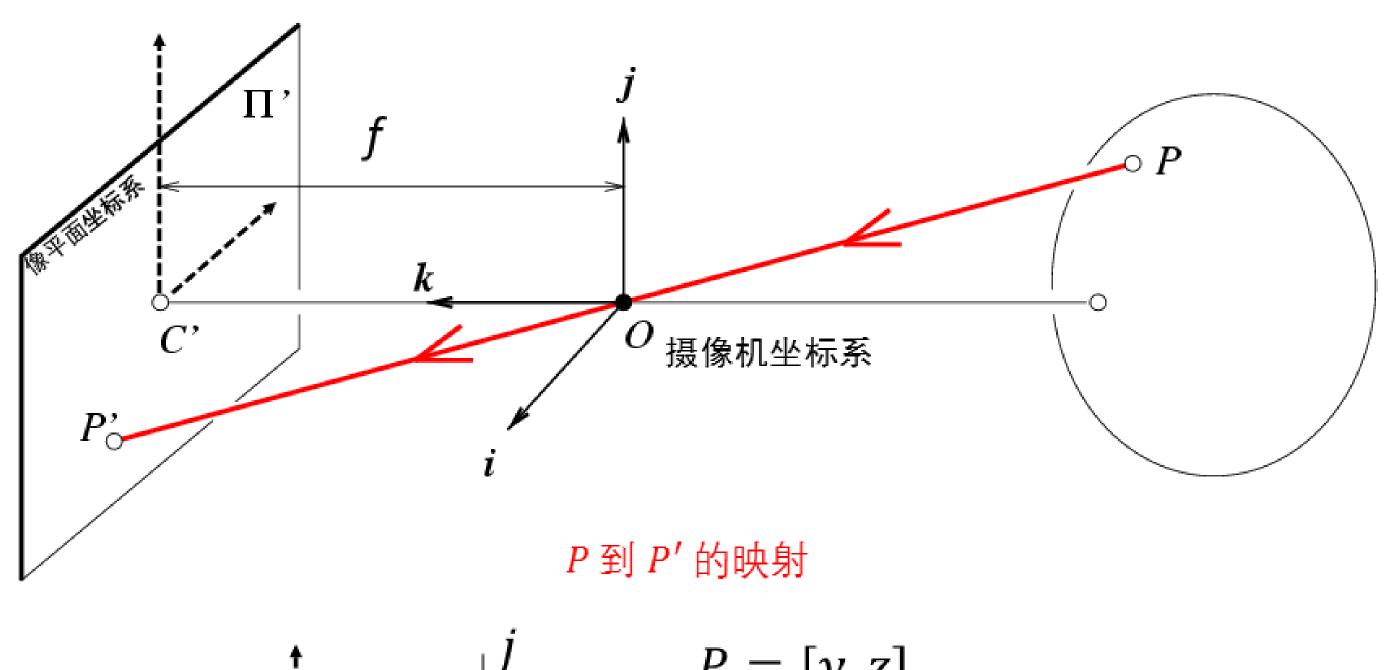
• 添加屏障——减少模糊

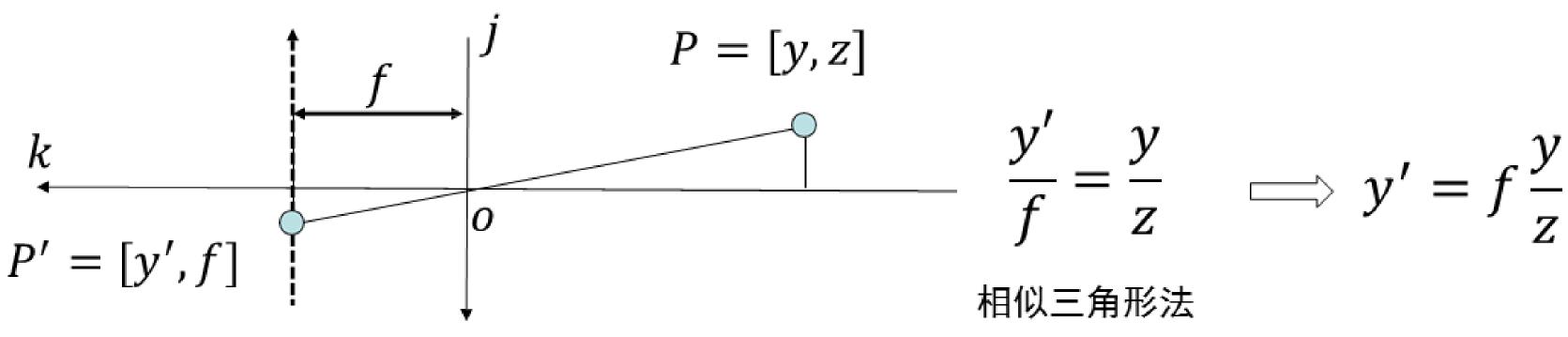


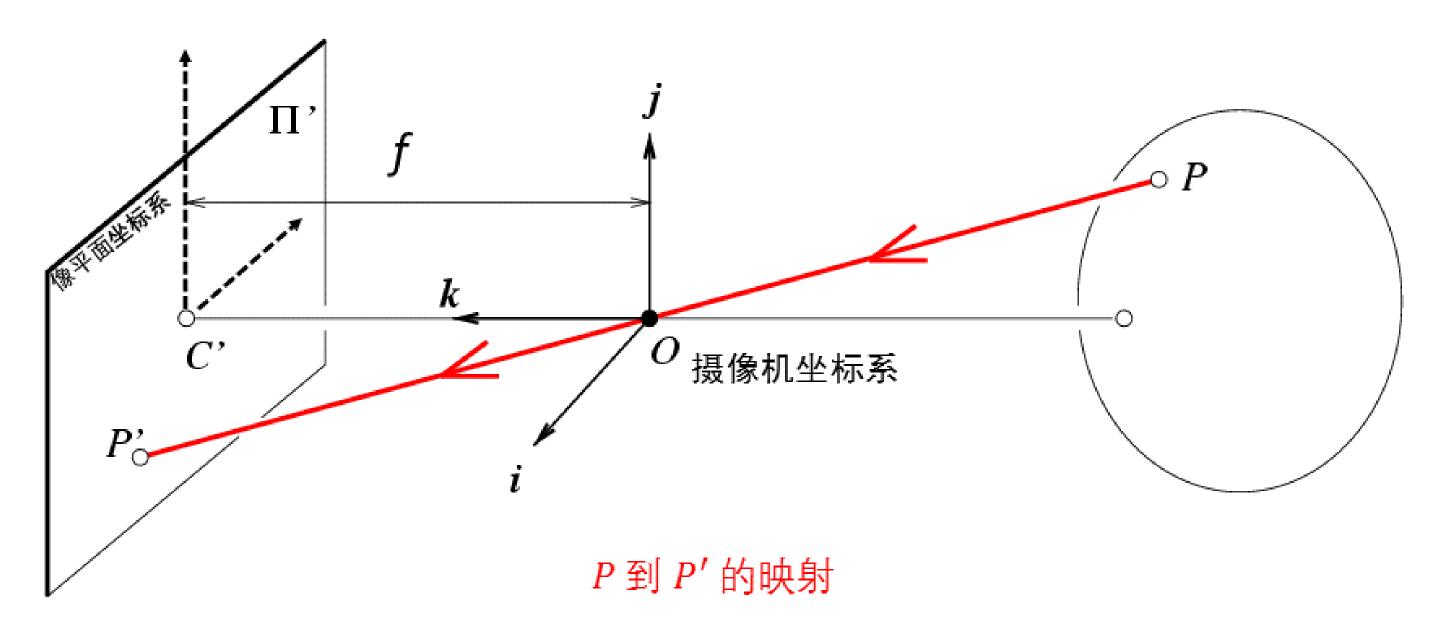
f = 焦距

o = 光圈 = 针孔 = 摄像机中心

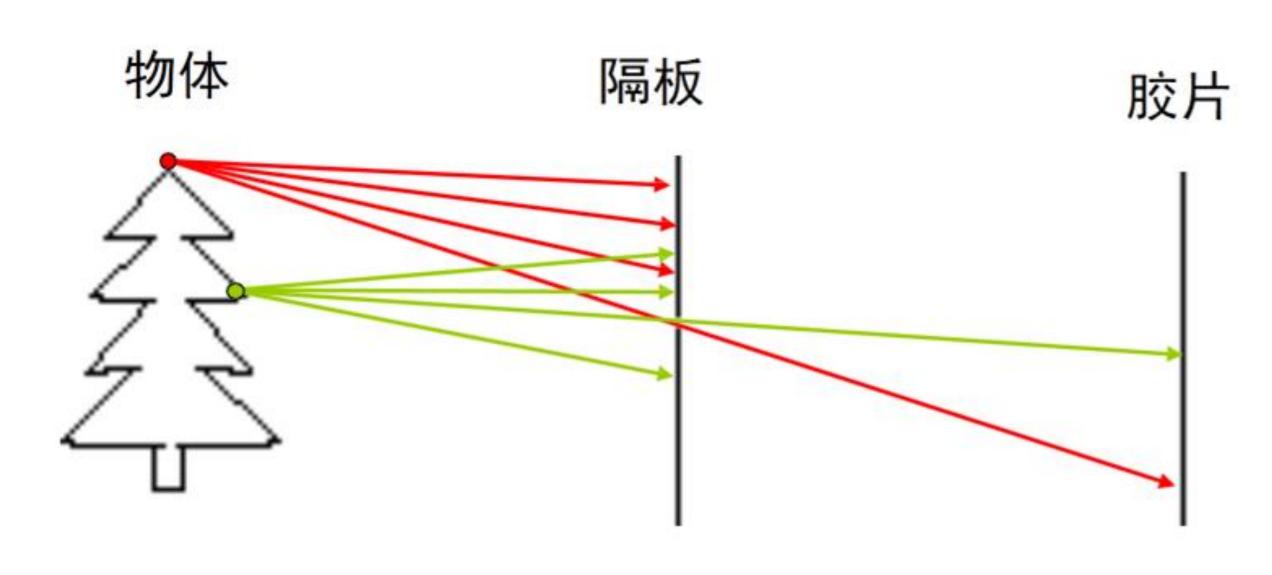




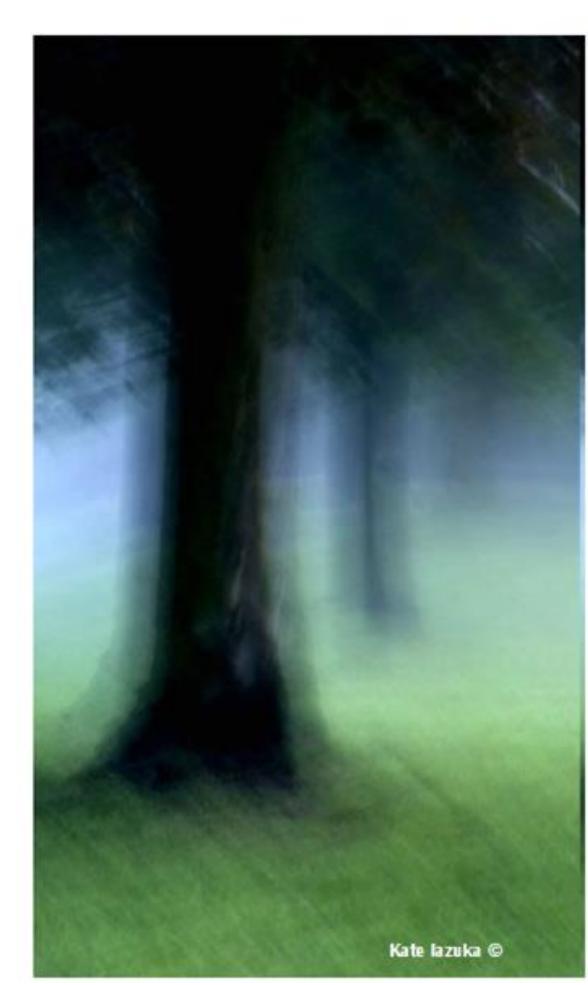


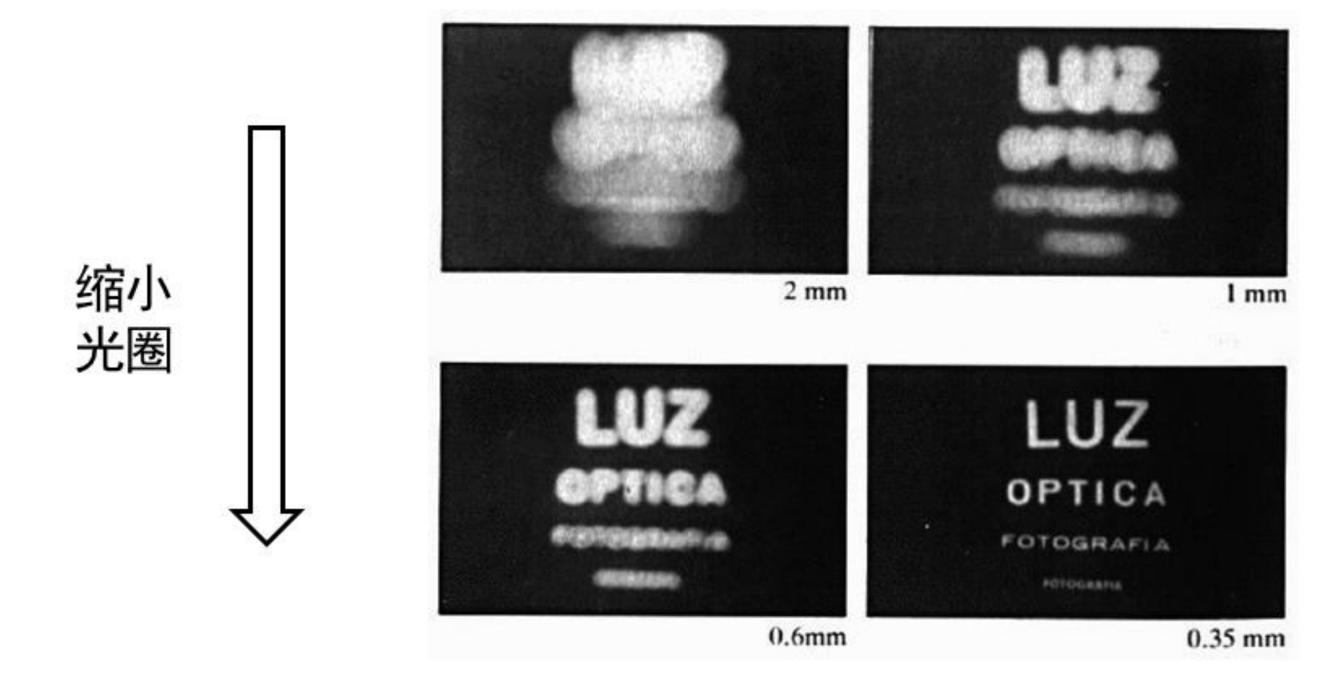


$$P = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \to P' = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{cases} x' = f \\ y' = f \end{cases}$$



光圈的尺寸重要吗?

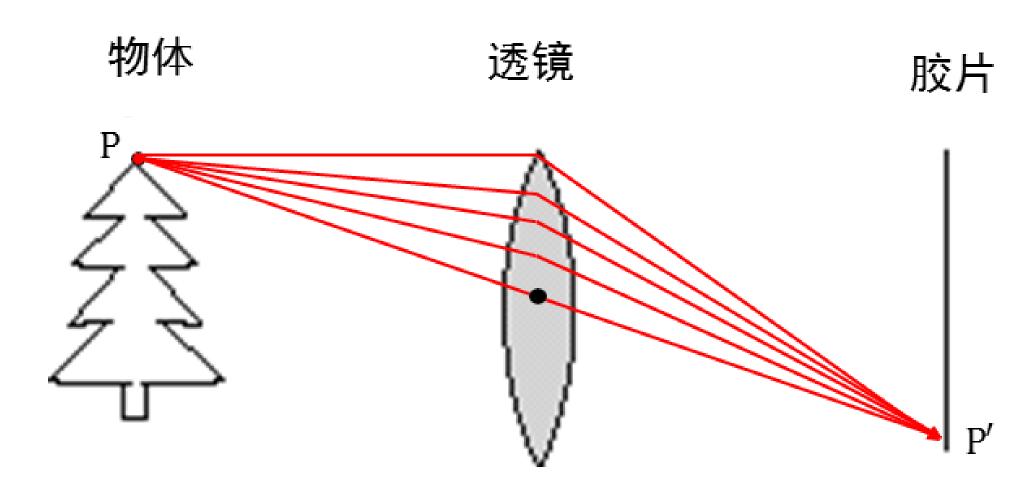




随着光圈减小,成像效果如何变化? (越来越清晰、越来越暗)如何应对到达胶片的光线变少?

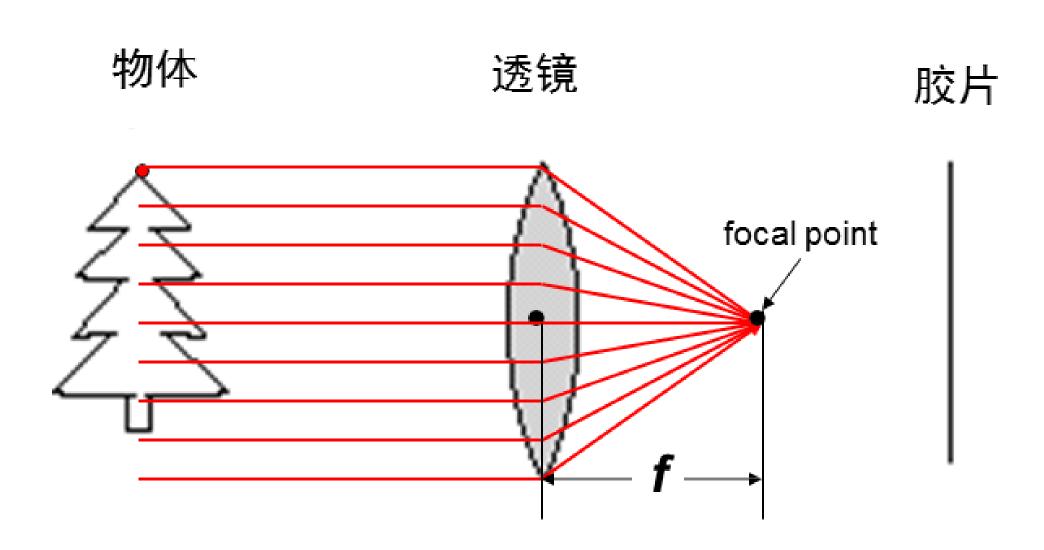
摄像机 & 透镜

增加透镜!!!



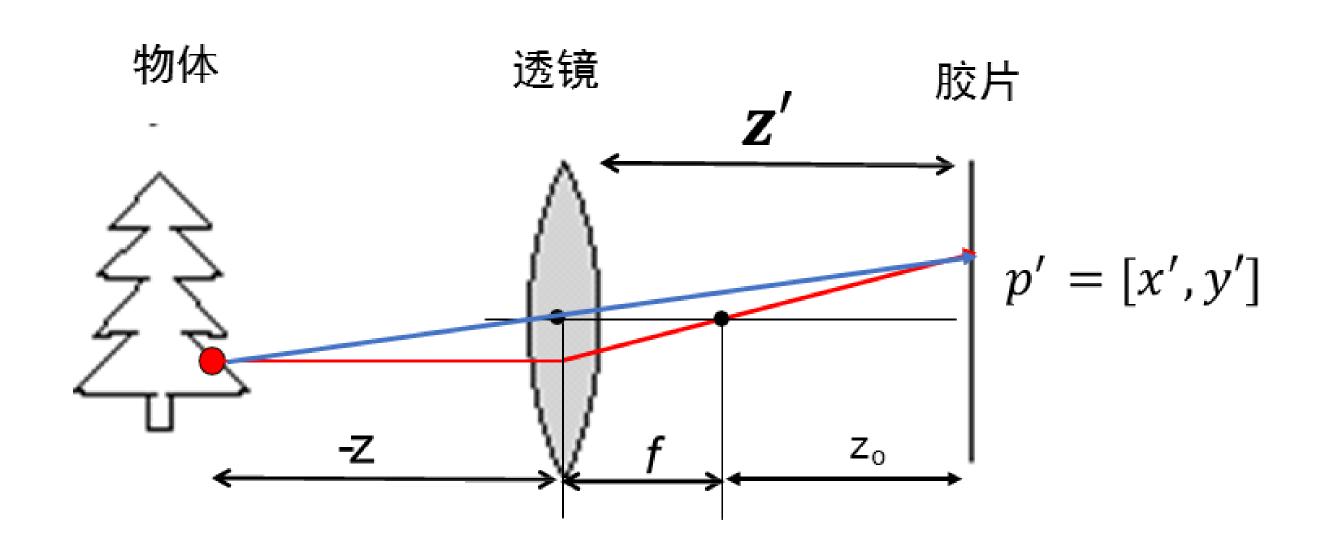
• 透镜将多条光线聚焦到胶片上,增加了照片的亮度

摄像机 & 透镜



- 透镜将光线聚焦到胶片上
 - 所有平行于光轴的光线都会会聚到焦点,焦点到透镜中心的距离称为焦距。
 - 穿过中心的光线的方向不发生改变

近轴折射模型



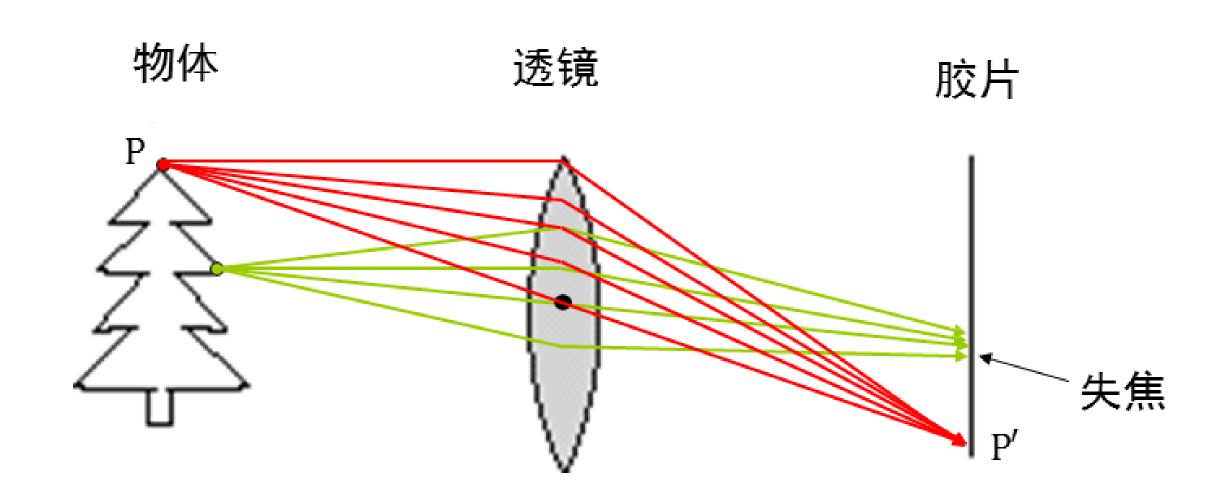
根据折射定律:

$$f = \frac{R}{2(n-1)}$$

$$z' = f + z_0$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = z' \frac{x}{z} \\ y' = z' \frac{y}{z} \end{cases}$$

透镜问题: 失焦



- 透镜将光线聚焦到胶片上
 - 物体"聚焦"有特定距离
 - 景深

透镜问题: 失焦

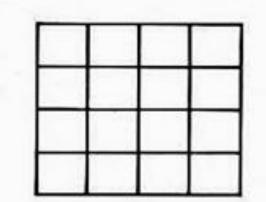


微距摄像!!!

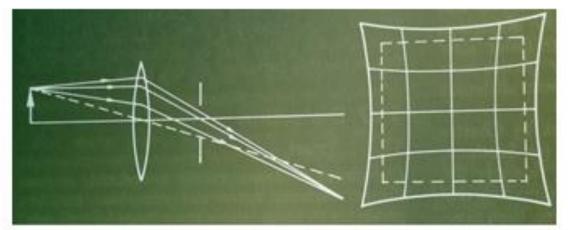
- 透镜将光线聚焦到胶片上
 - 物体"聚焦"有特定距离
 - 景深

透镜问题: 径向畸变

- <mark>径向畸变</mark>:图像像素点以畸变中心为中心点,沿着径向产生的位置偏差,从而导致图像中所成的像发生形变

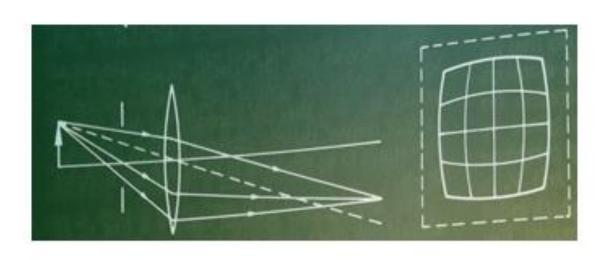


没有畸变

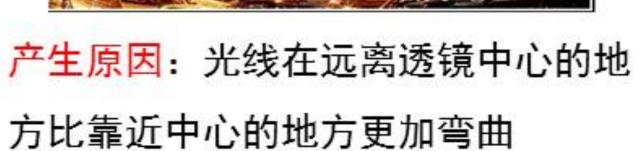


枕形

畸变像点相对于理想像点沿径向向外偏移,远离中心



桶形





畸变像点相对于理想点沿径向向中心靠拢

1. 摄像机几何

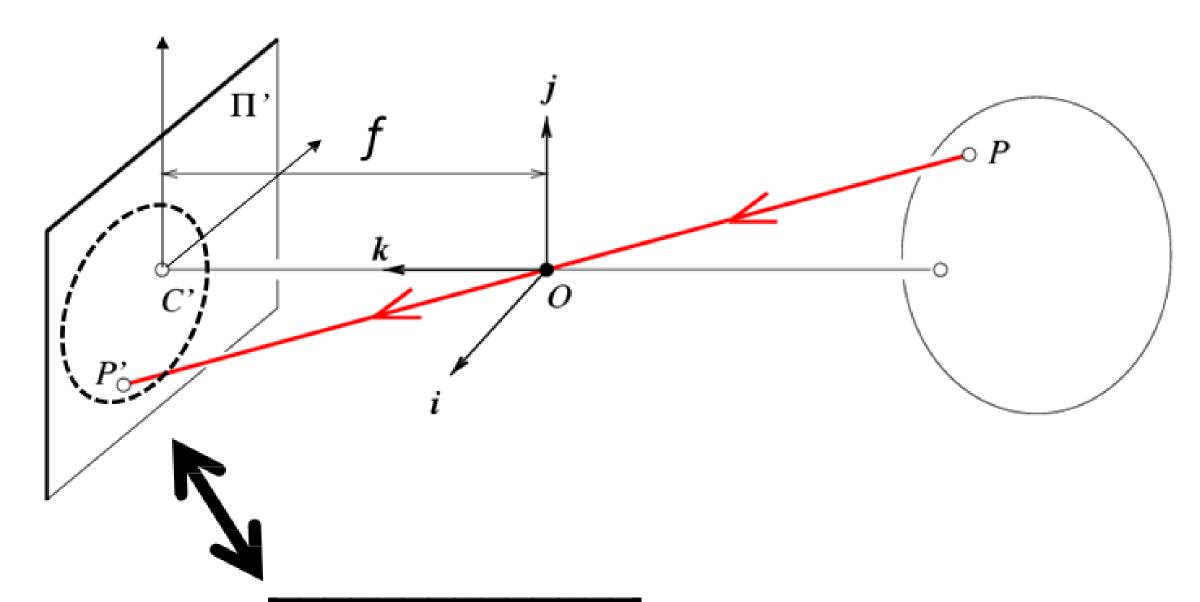
- 针孔摄像机 & 透镜
- 摄像机几何
- 其他摄像机模型(完)

1. 摄像机几何

- •针孔摄像机 & 透镜
- 摄像机几何
- 其他摄像机模型

像平面到像素平面

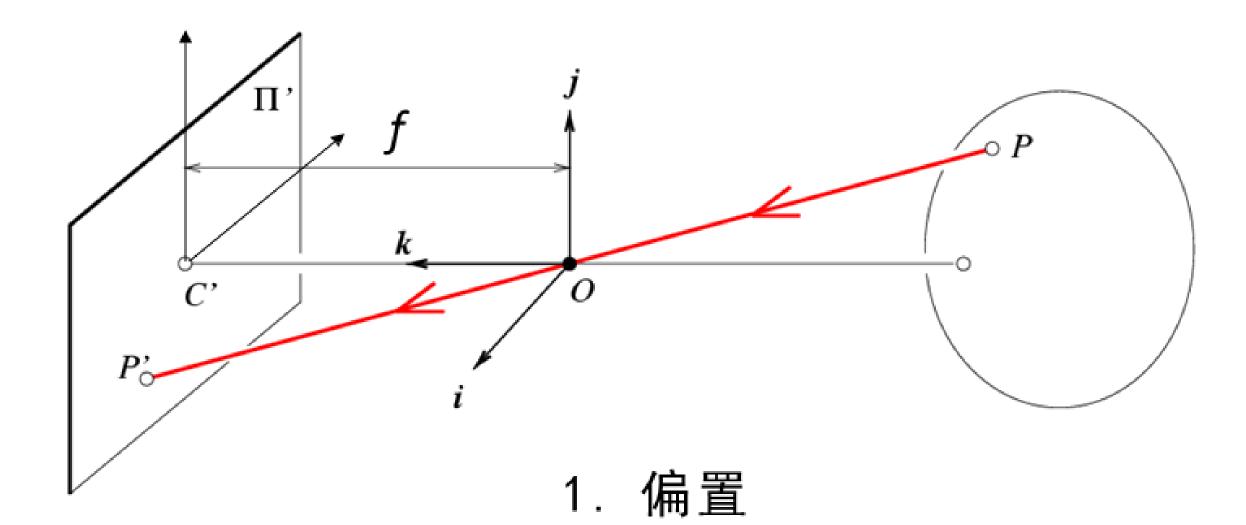
像平面

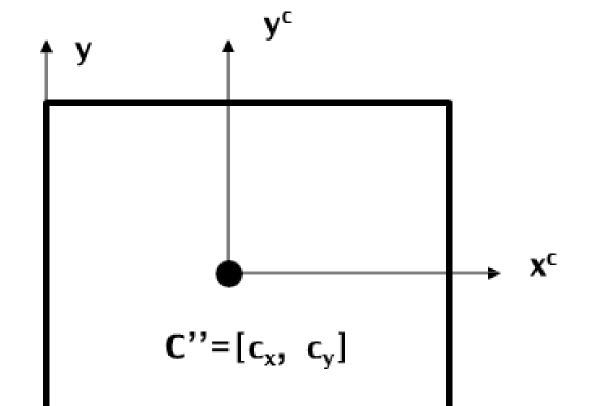


像素,左下角坐标系

数字图像

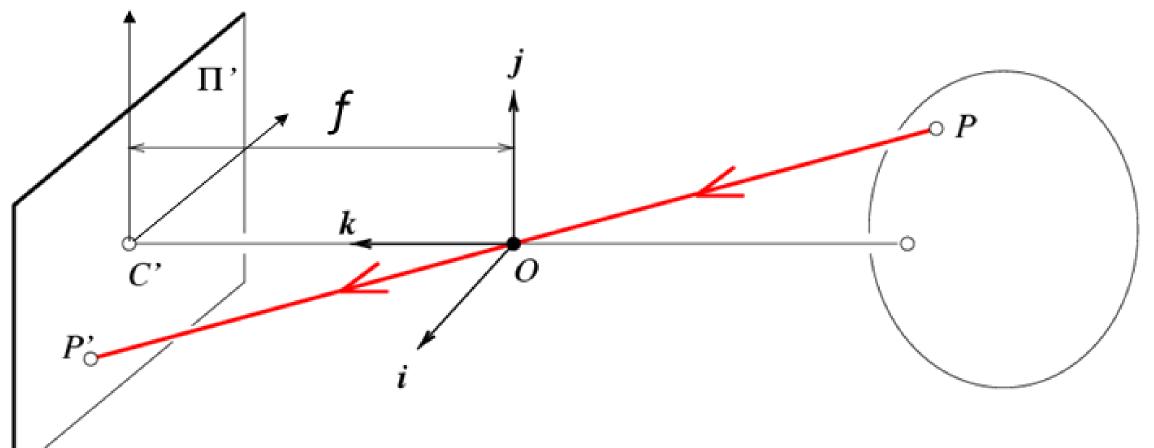
像素坐标系

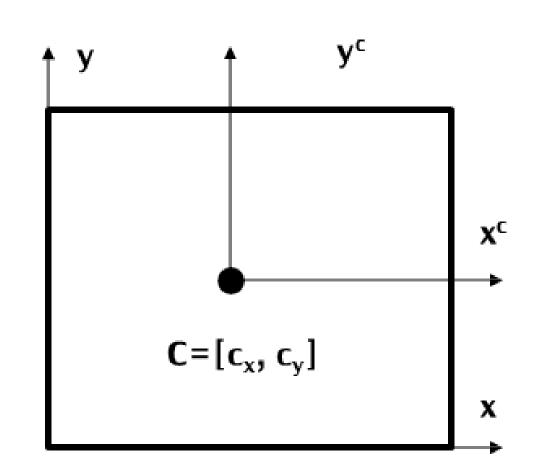




$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow (f\frac{x}{z} + c_x, f\frac{y}{z} + c_y)$$

像素坐标系





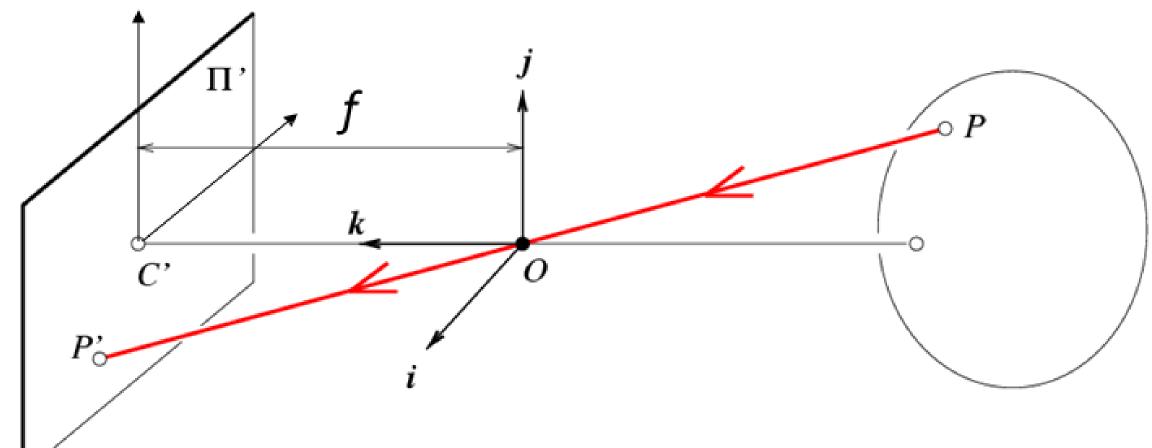
- 1. 偏置
- 2. 单位变换

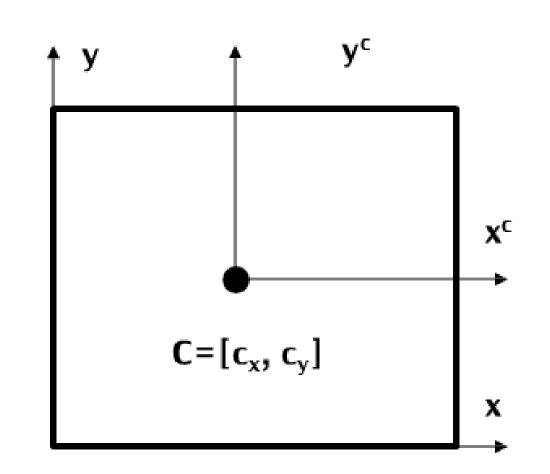
$$(x, y, z) \to (f k \frac{x}{z} + c_x) f 1 \frac{y}{z} + c_y)$$

单位:k,l:pixel/m f:m

非方形像素 α,β:pixel

像素坐标系





- 1. 偏置
- 2. 单位变换

$$(x, y, z) \to (f k \frac{x}{z} + c_x) f \frac{y}{z} + c_y)$$

$$\alpha \qquad \beta$$

$$P = (x, y, z) \rightarrow P' = \left(\alpha \frac{x}{z} + c_x, \beta \frac{y}{z} + c_y\right)$$

问题: P到P'的变换是线性的吗?

$$P = (x, y, z) \rightarrow P' = \left(\alpha \frac{x}{z} + c_x, \beta \frac{y}{z} + c_y\right)$$

齐次坐标系

$$(x,y) \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

图像点的齐次坐标

$$(x, y, z) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

空间点的齐次坐标

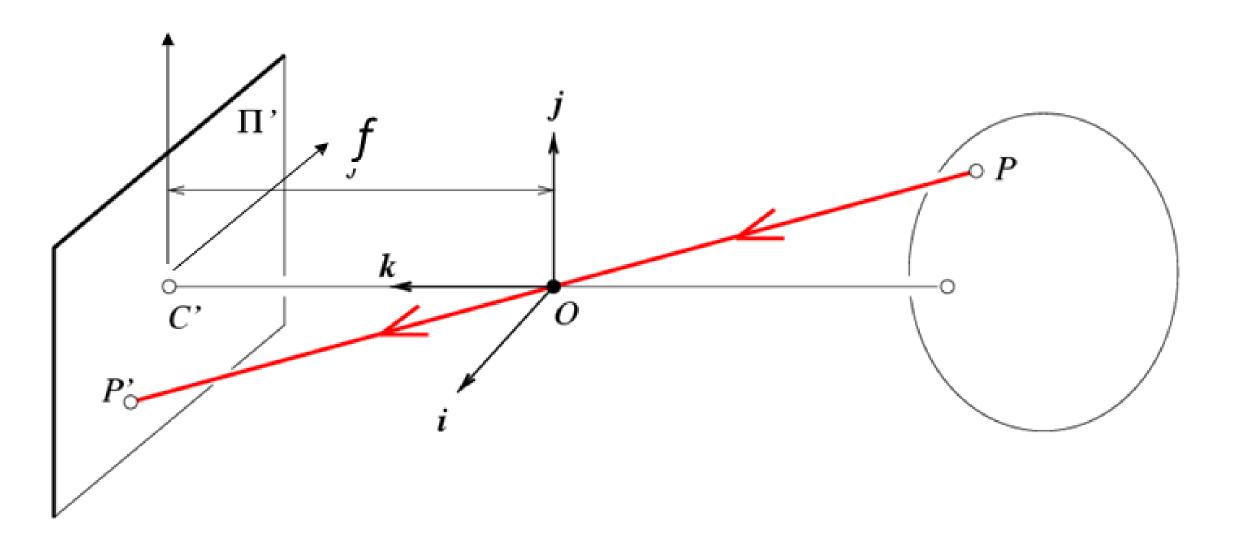
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ w \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (x/w, y/w)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ w \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (x/w, y/w) \qquad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (x/w, y/w, z/w)$$

齐次坐标系中的投影变换

$$P'_h \to P' = (\alpha \frac{x}{z} + c_x, \beta \frac{y}{z} + c_y)$$

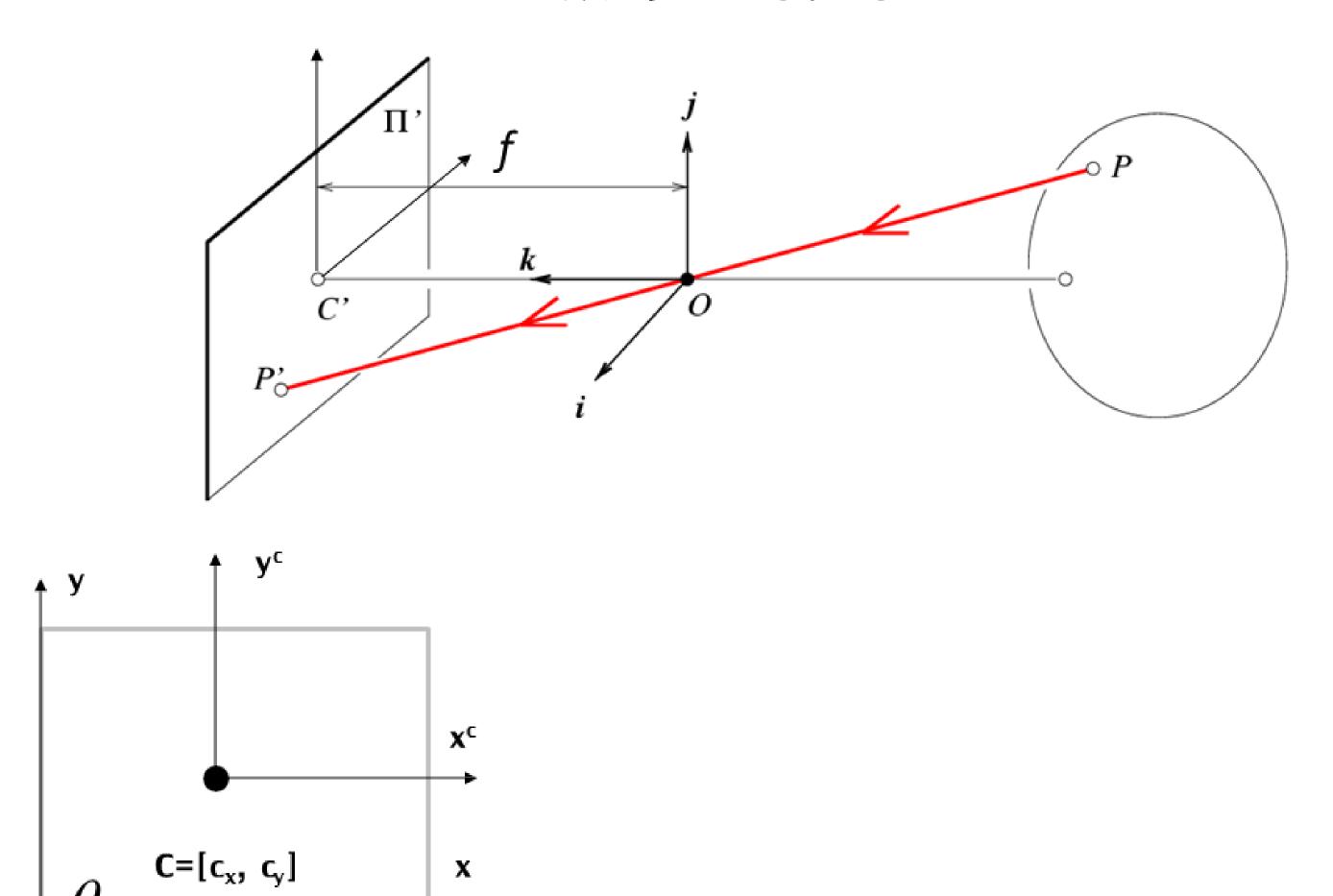
摄像机的投影矩阵



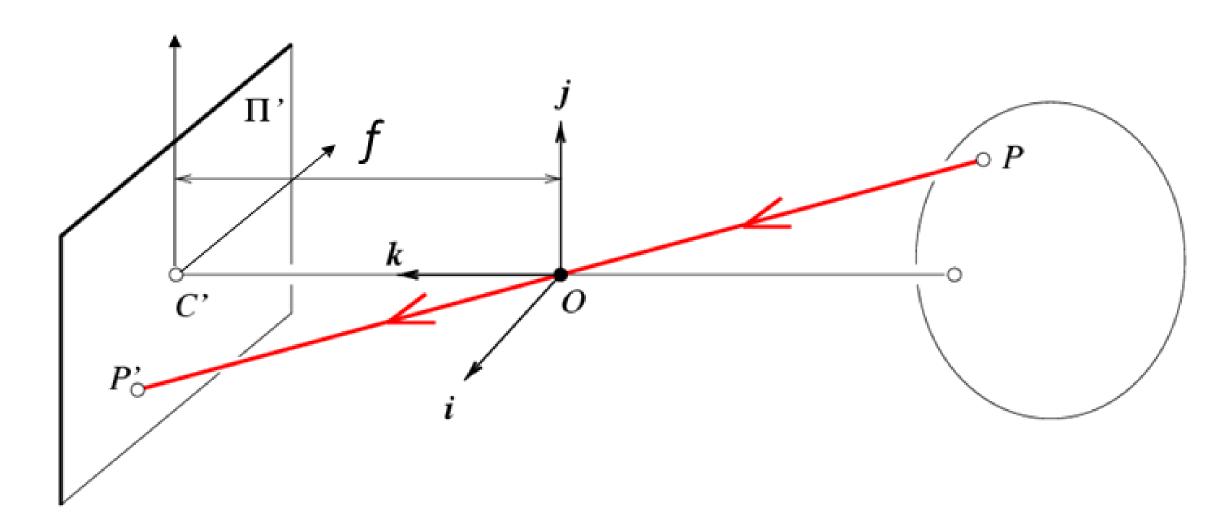
$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 & c_x & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & c_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = MP$$

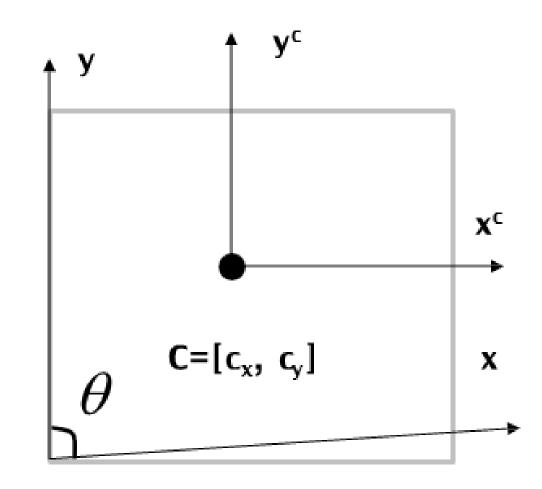
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha cot\theta & c_x & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin\theta} & c_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

摄像机偏斜



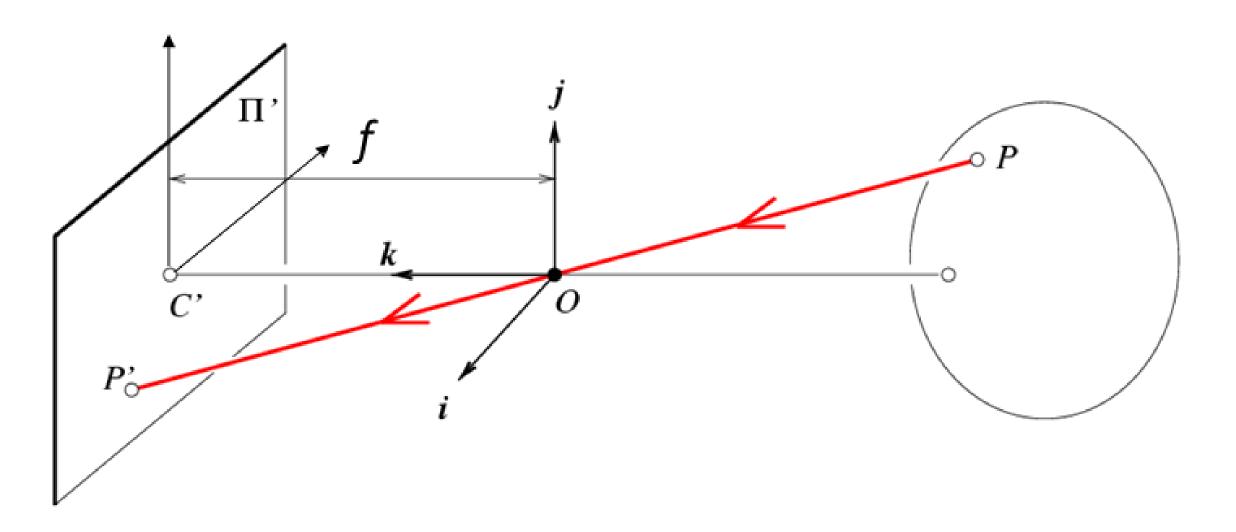
摄像机偏斜





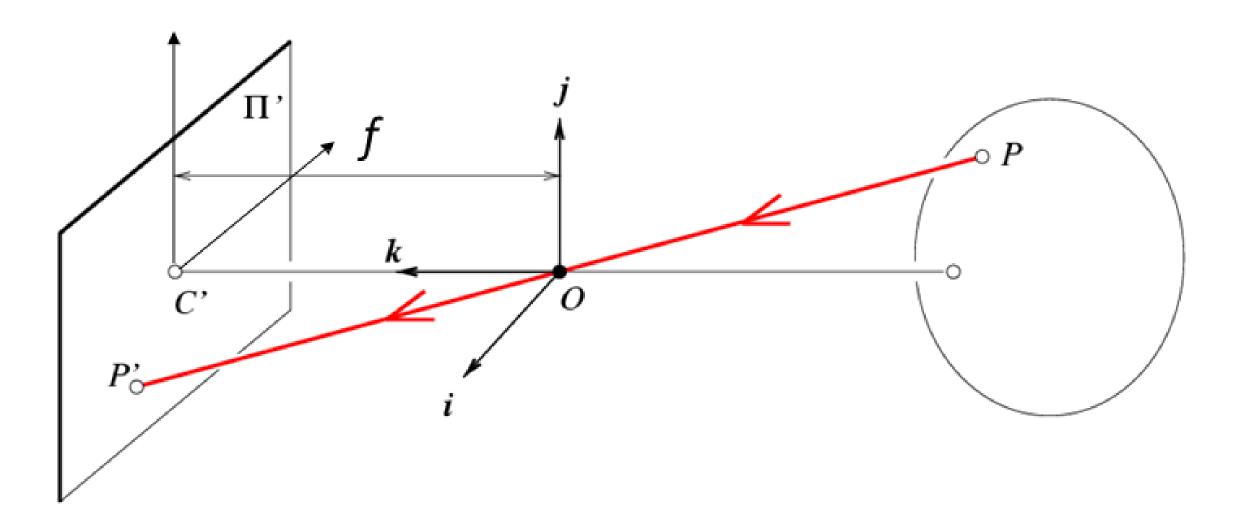
$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha \cot\theta & c_x & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin\theta} & c_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

摄像机坐标系下的摄像机模型



$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha \cot \theta & c_x & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} & c_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

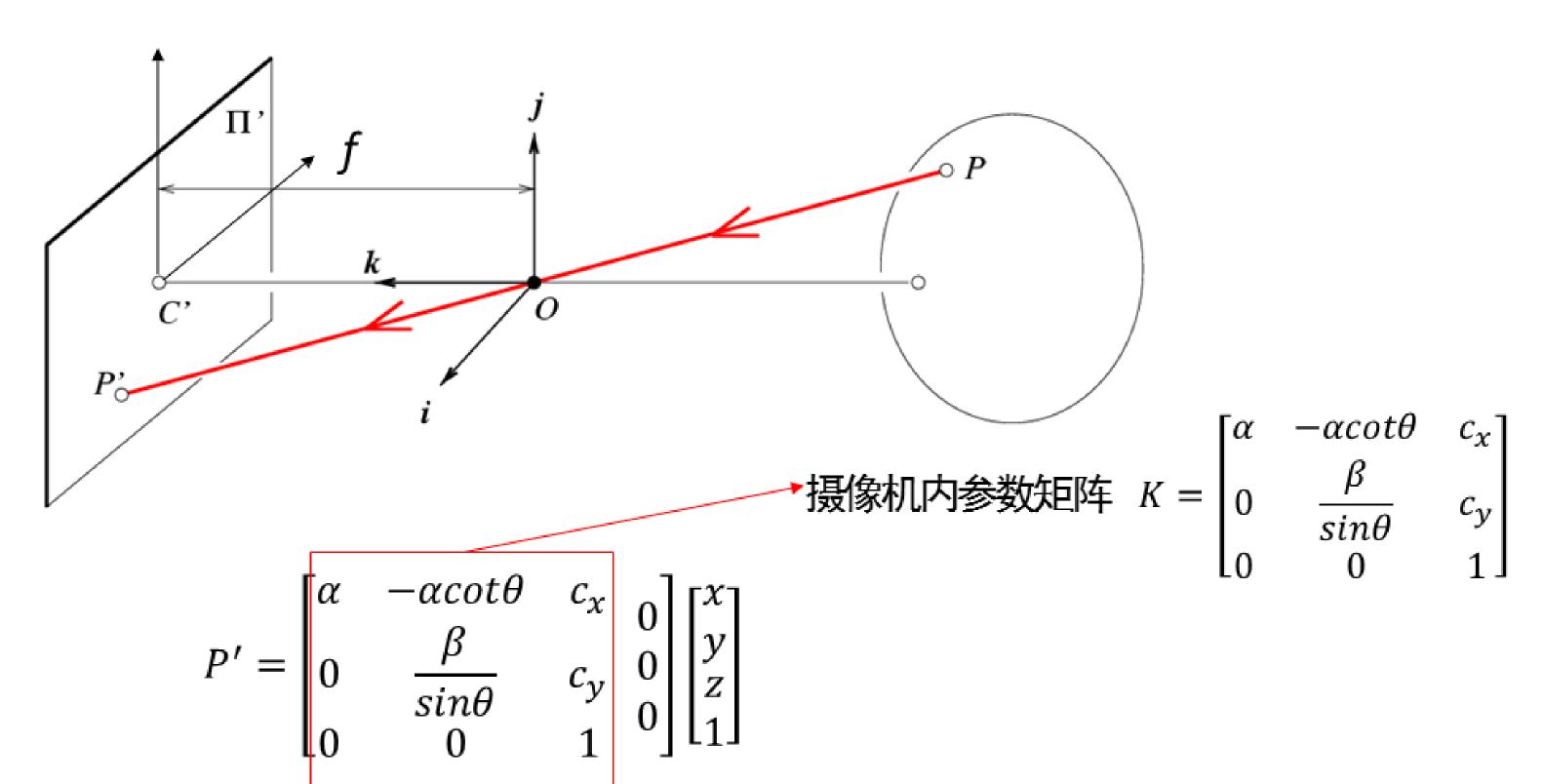
摄像机坐标系下的摄像机模型



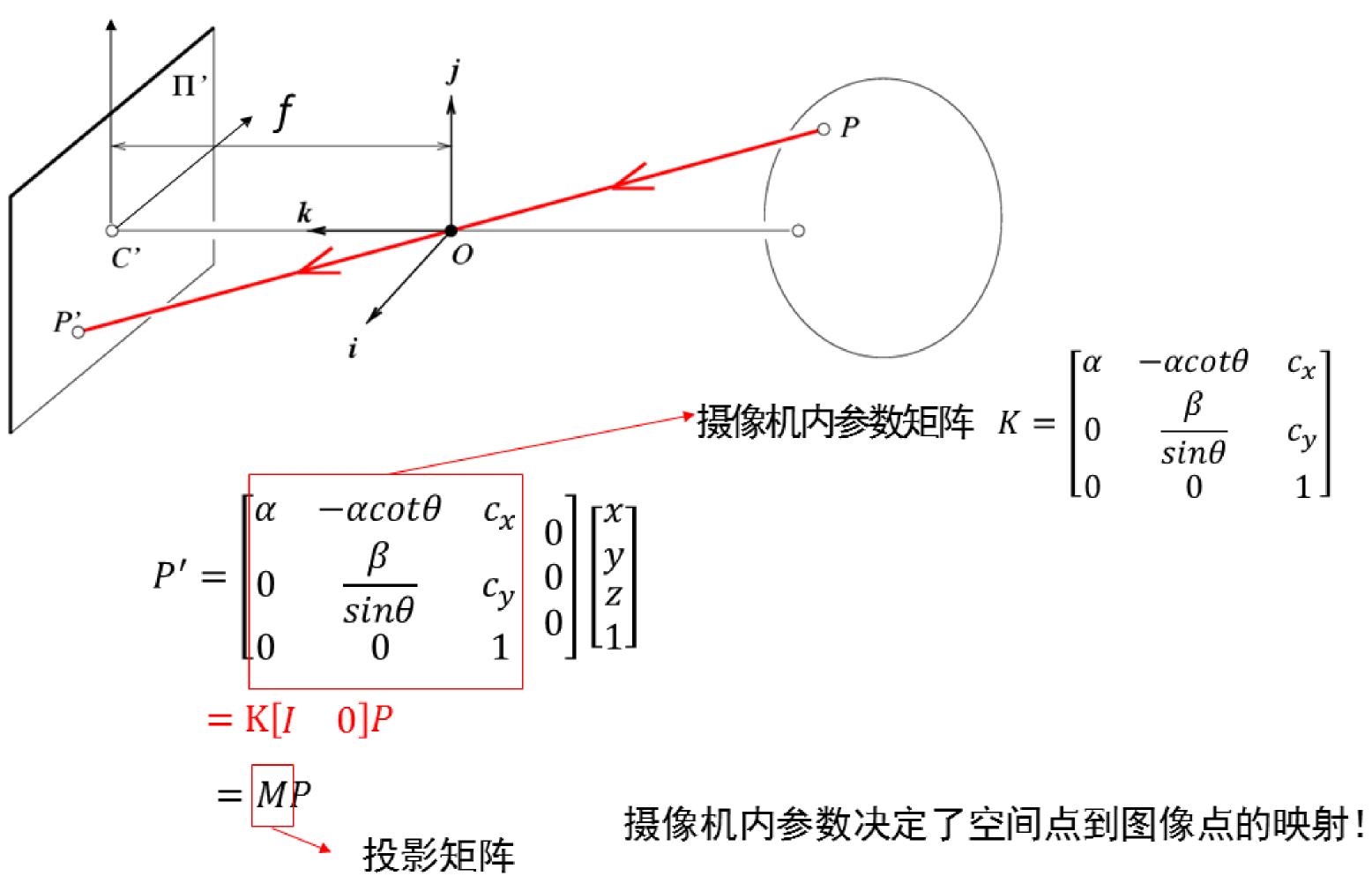
$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha \cot \theta & c_x & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} & c_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha cot\theta & c_x & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin\theta} & c_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

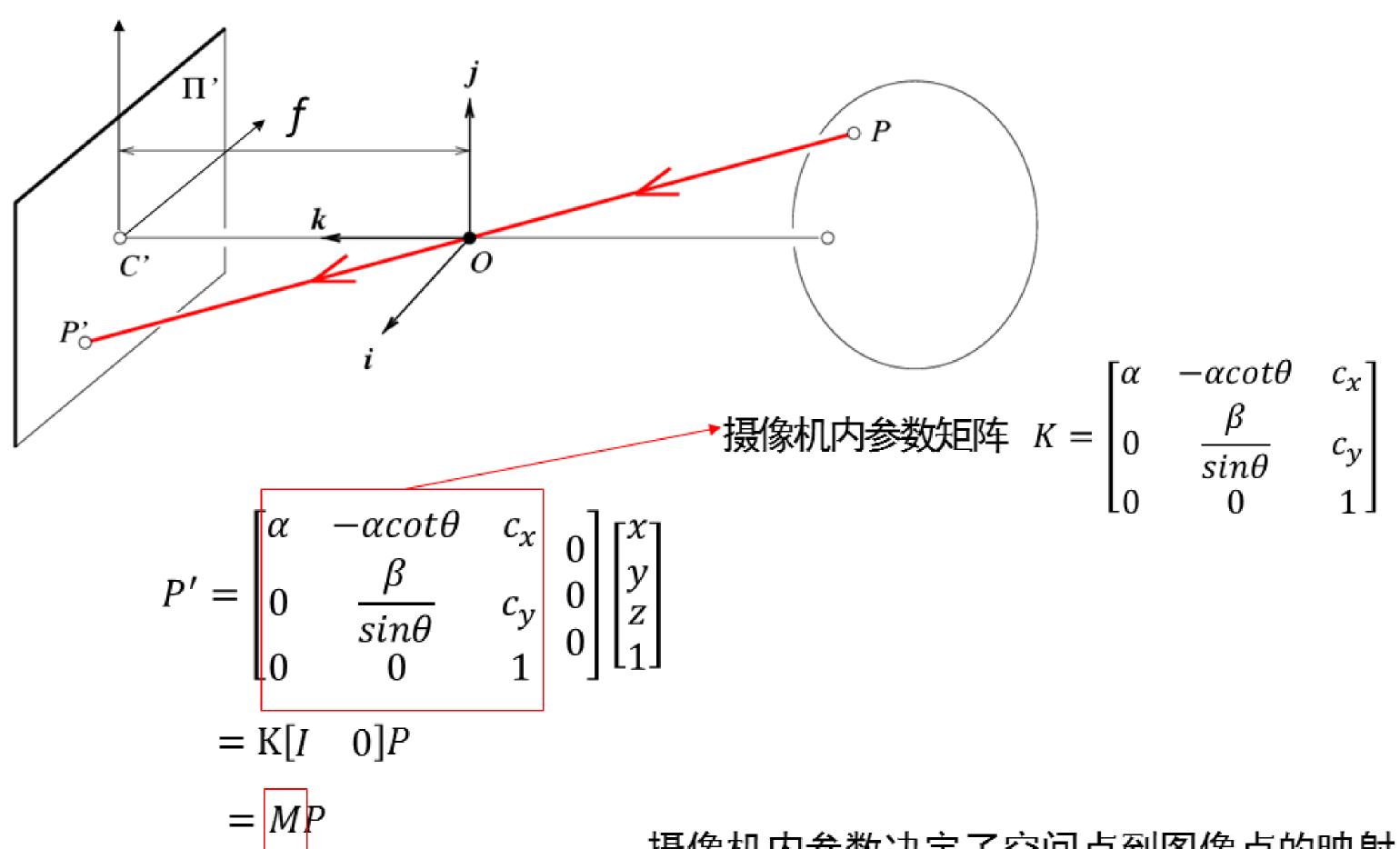


摄像机内参数决定了空间点到图像点的映射!



投影矩阵

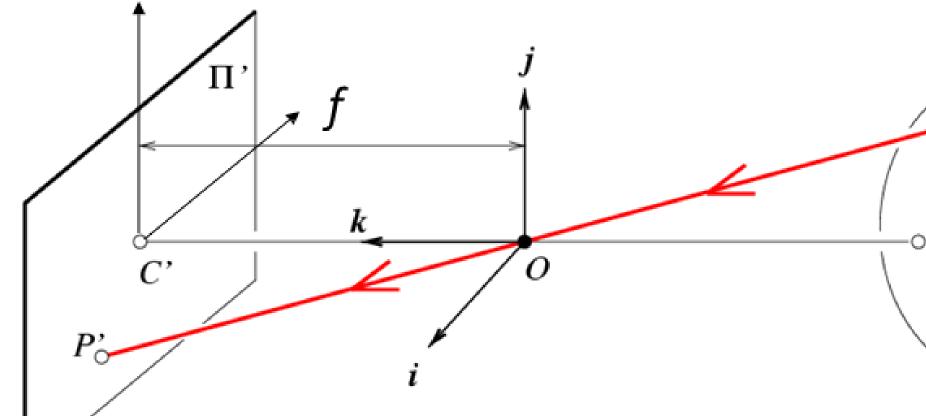
问题:K有多少个自由度?



摄像机内参数决定了空间点到图像点的映射!

问题:K有多少个自由度?

回答:5 DOF!



接像机内参数矩阵
$$K = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha \cot\theta & c_x \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin\theta} & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\alpha \cot\theta & c_x \\ 0 & \frac{\beta}{\sin\theta} & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= K[I \quad 0]P$$
$$= MP$$
投影矩阵

摄像机内参数决定了空间点到图像点的映射!

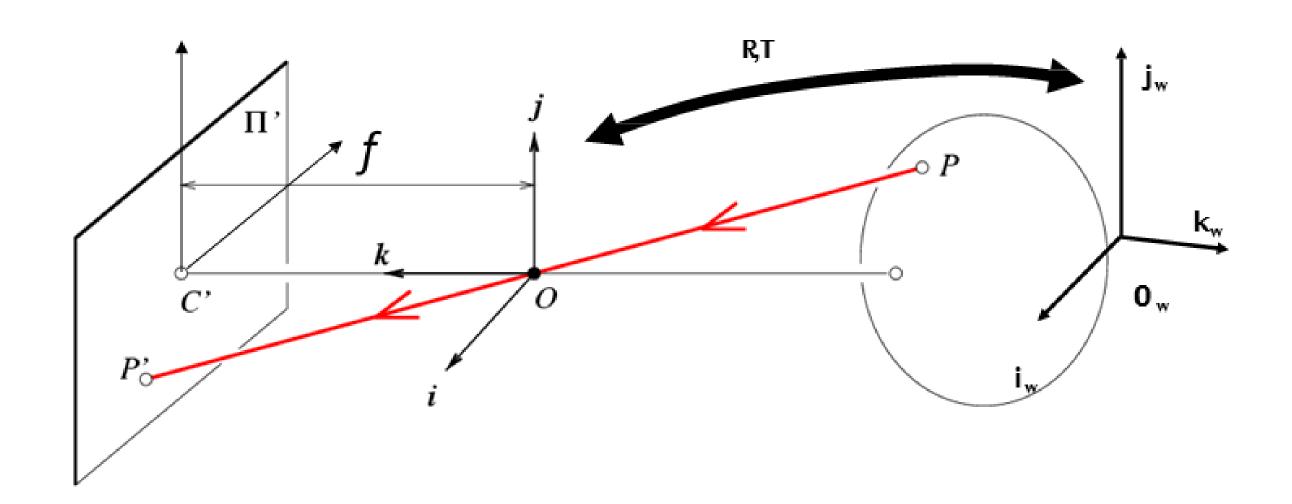
规范化投影变换

$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad P' = MP$$

$$M \qquad \Re^{4} \xrightarrow{H} \Re^{3}$$

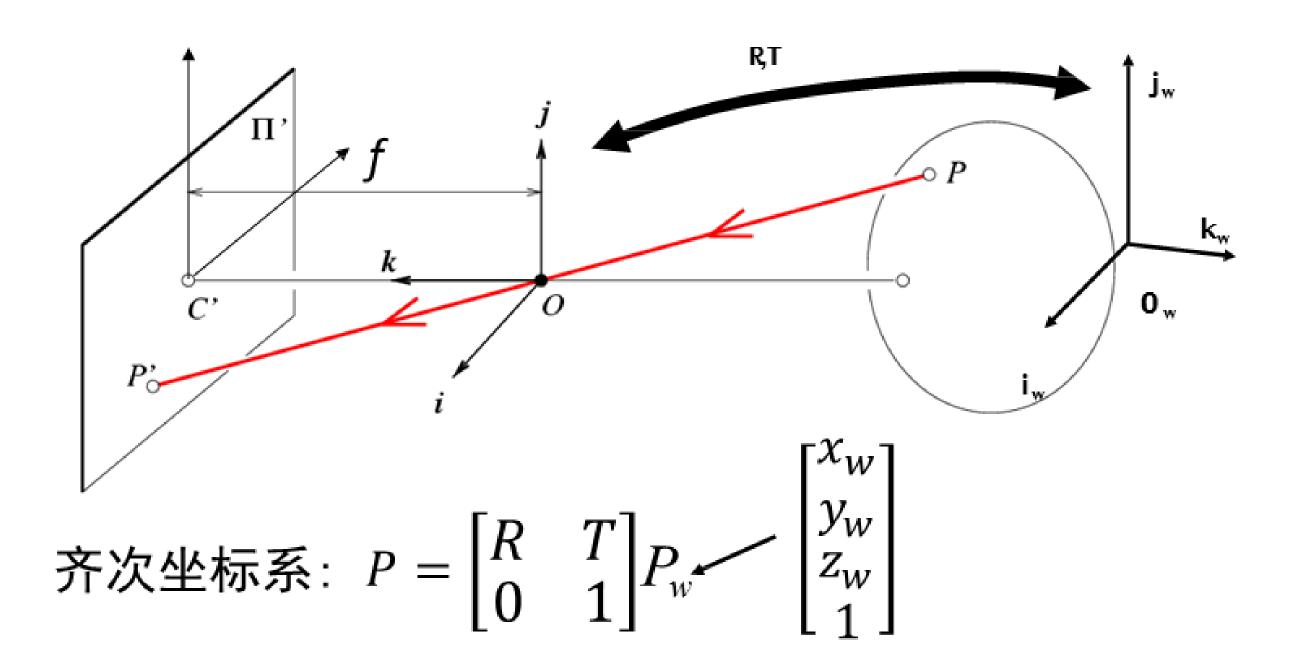
の式坐标为 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ z \\ y \end{bmatrix}$

世界坐标系

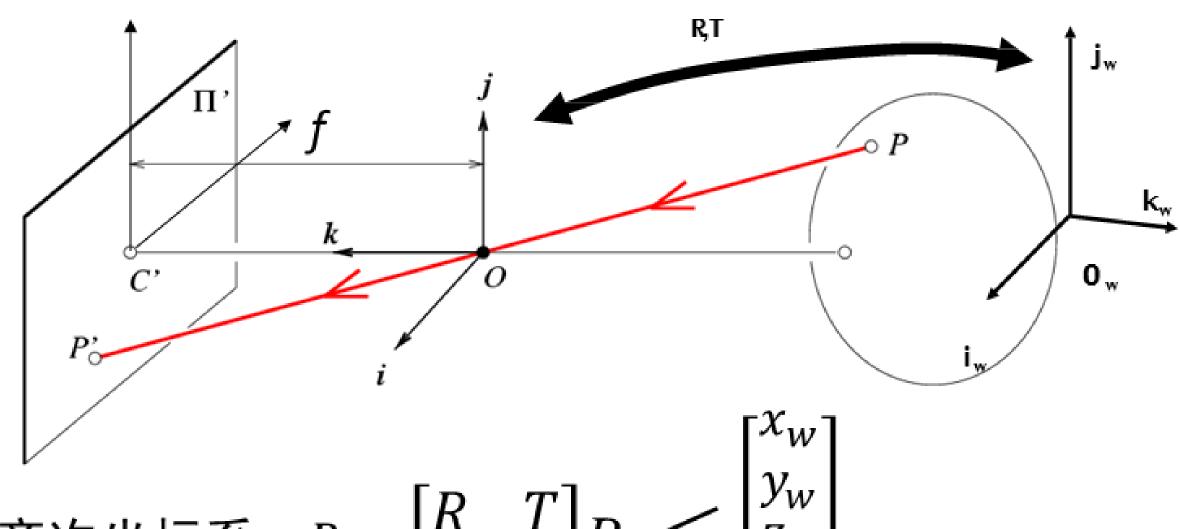


- 摄像机坐标系描述三维物体的空间信息是否方便?
- 如何将物体从世界坐标系转到摄像机坐标系?

世界坐标系



世界坐标系



齐次坐标系:
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} R & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P_w - \begin{bmatrix} x_w \\ y_w \\ z_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

内部参数 外部参数
$$P'=K[I\quad 0]P=K[I\quad 0]\begin{bmatrix}R&T\\0&1\end{bmatrix}P_w=K[R\quad T]P_w=MP_w$$

问题: 各个符号的物理意义及其维度分别是什么?

$$P' = K[I \quad 0]P = K[I \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} R & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P_w = K[R \quad T]P_w = MP_w$$

问题:投影矩阵M有多少个自由度?

内部参数 外部参数
$$P'=K[I \quad 0]P=K[I \quad 0]\begin{bmatrix}R & T\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}P_w=K[R \quad T]P_w=MP_w$$

问题:P'转换成欧式坐标该如何写?

内部参数 外部参数
$$P' = K[I \quad 0]P = K[I \quad 0]\begin{bmatrix}R & T\\0 & 1\end{bmatrix}P_w = K[R \quad T]P_w = MP_w = \begin{bmatrix}m_1\\m_2\\m_3\end{bmatrix}P_w$$

$$\stackrel{E}{\rightarrow} (\frac{m_1 P_w}{m_3 P_w}, \frac{m_2 P_w}{m_3 P_w})$$

定理(Faugeras, 1993)

$$M = K[RT] = [KRKT] = [Ab] \qquad A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

令 $M = (A \ b)$ 为3×4的矩阵, $\alpha_i^T (i = 1,2,3)$ 表示由矩阵 A 的行

- M是透视投影矩阵的一个充分必要条件是 $Det(A) \neq 0$
- M是零倾斜透视投影矩阵的一个充分必要条件是 $Det(A) \neq 0$ 且

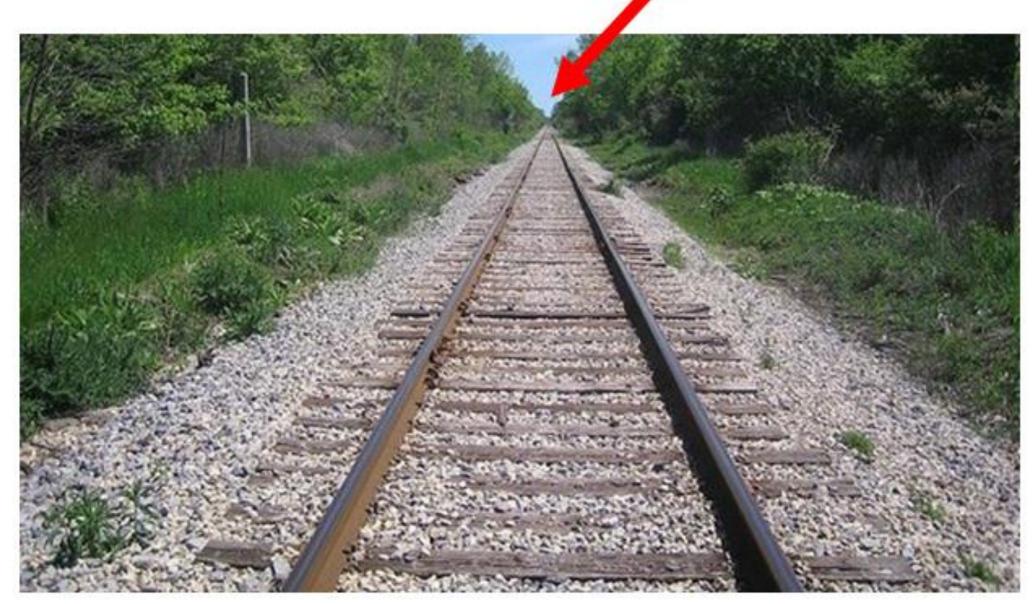
$$(a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3) = 0$$

● M是零倾斜且宽高比为1的透视投影矩阵的一个充分必要条件是 $Det(A) \neq 0$ 且

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3) = 0 \\ (a_1 \times a_3) \cdot (a_1 \times a_3) = (a_2 \times a_3) \cdot (a_2 \times a_3) \end{cases}$$

投影变换的性质

- 1. 点投影为点
- 2. 线投影为线
- 3. 近大远小
- 4. 角度不再保持
- 5. 平行线相交



3D世界中的平行线在图像

中相交于"影消点"

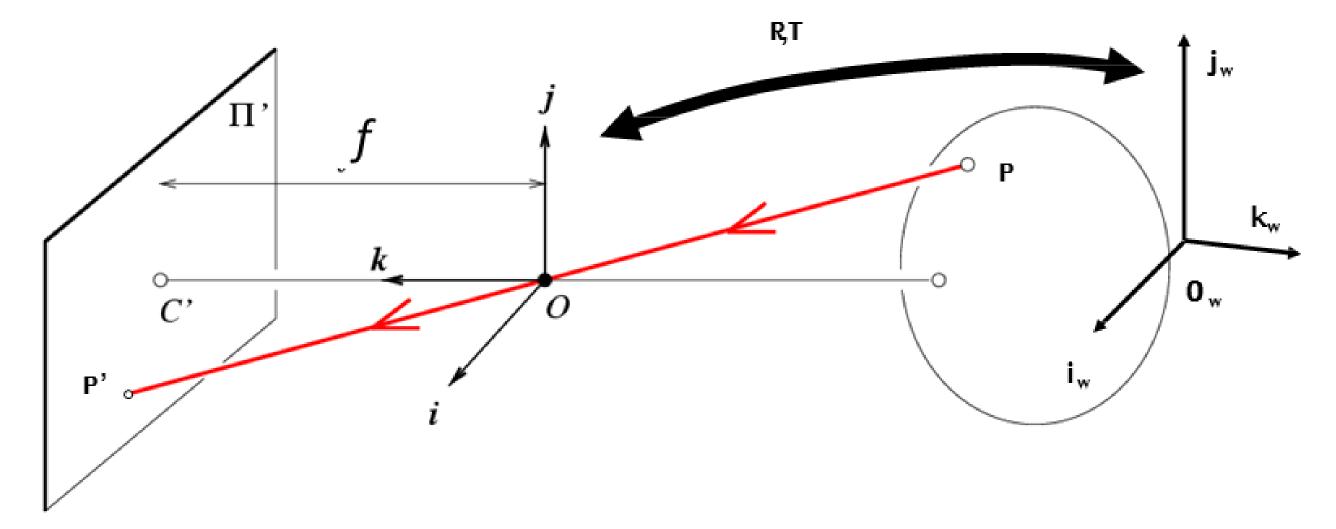
1. 摄像机几何

- 针孔摄像机 & 透镜
- 摄像机几何(完)
- 其他摄像机模型

1. 摄像机几何

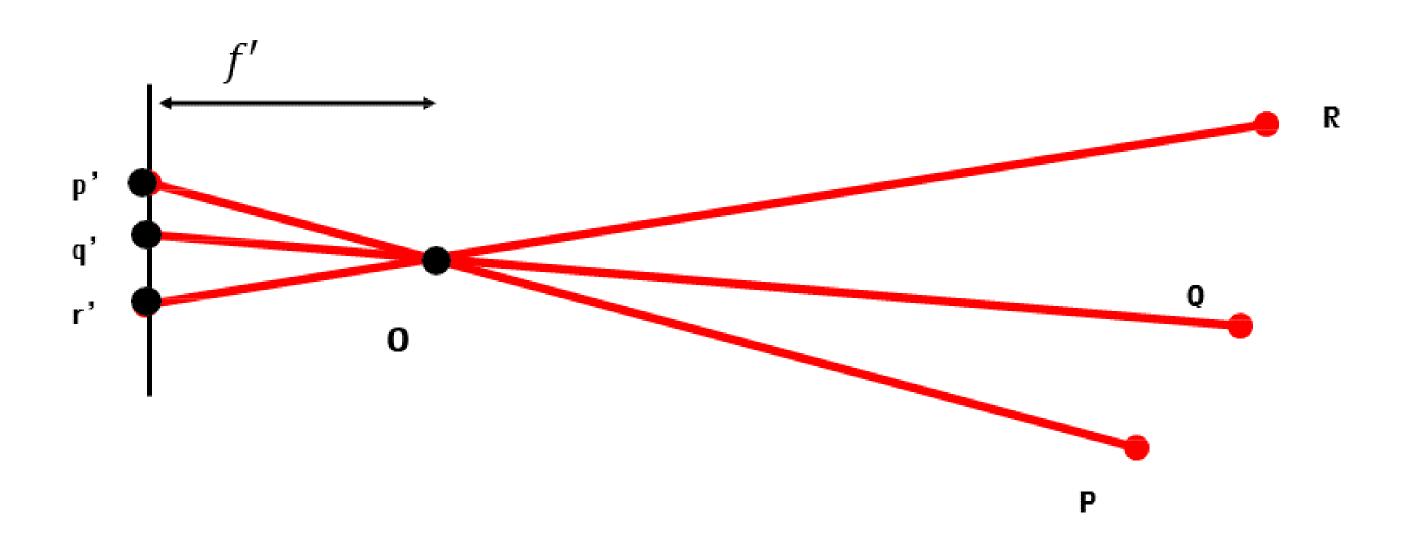
- 针孔摄像机 & 透镜
- 摄像机几何
- 其他摄像机模型

透视投影摄像机



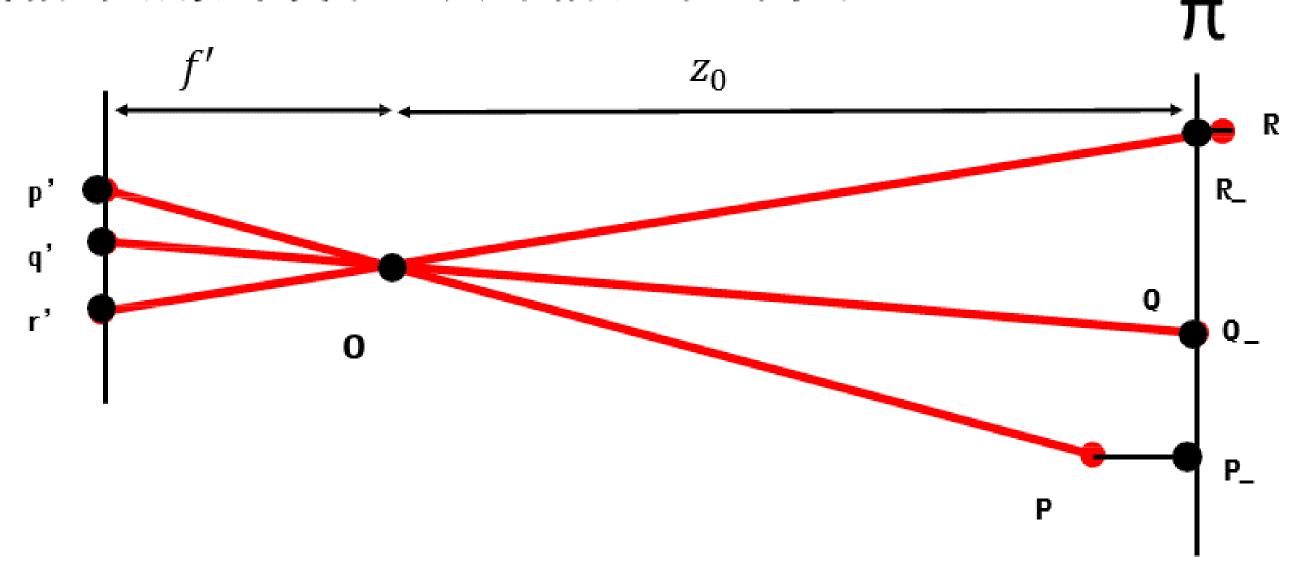
$$P'_{3\times 1} = MP_{w} = K_{3\times 3}[R \quad T]_{3\times 4}P_{w4\times 1} \qquad M = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1} \\ m_{2} \\ m_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} m_{1} \\ m_{2} \\ m_{3} \end{bmatrix} P_{w} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1}P_{w} \\ m_{2}P_{w} \\ m_{3}P_{w} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{E} (\frac{m_{1}P_{w}}{m_{3}P_{w}}, \frac{m_{2}P_{w}}{m_{3}P_{w}})$$

透视投影摄像机

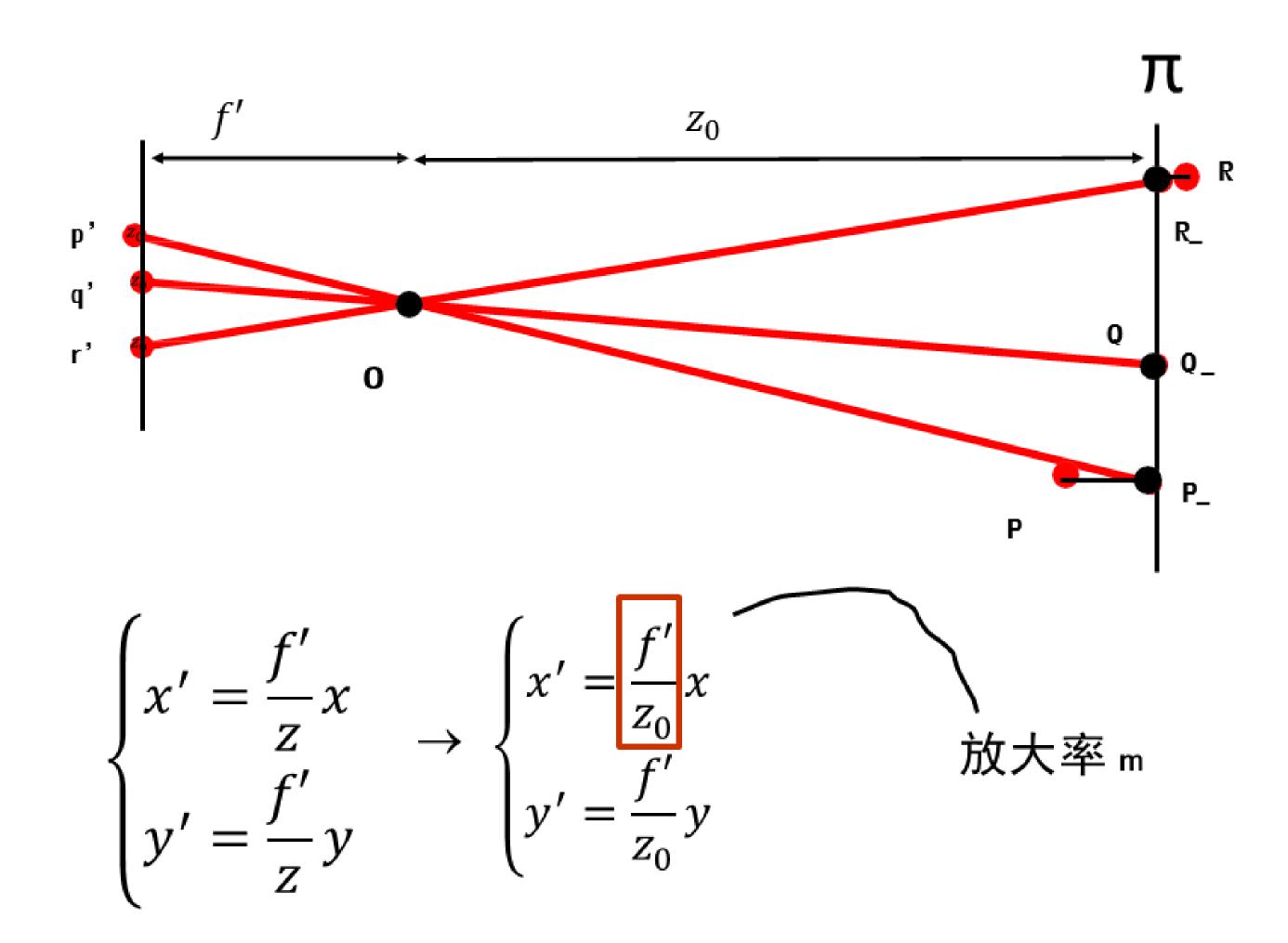


弱透视投影摄像机

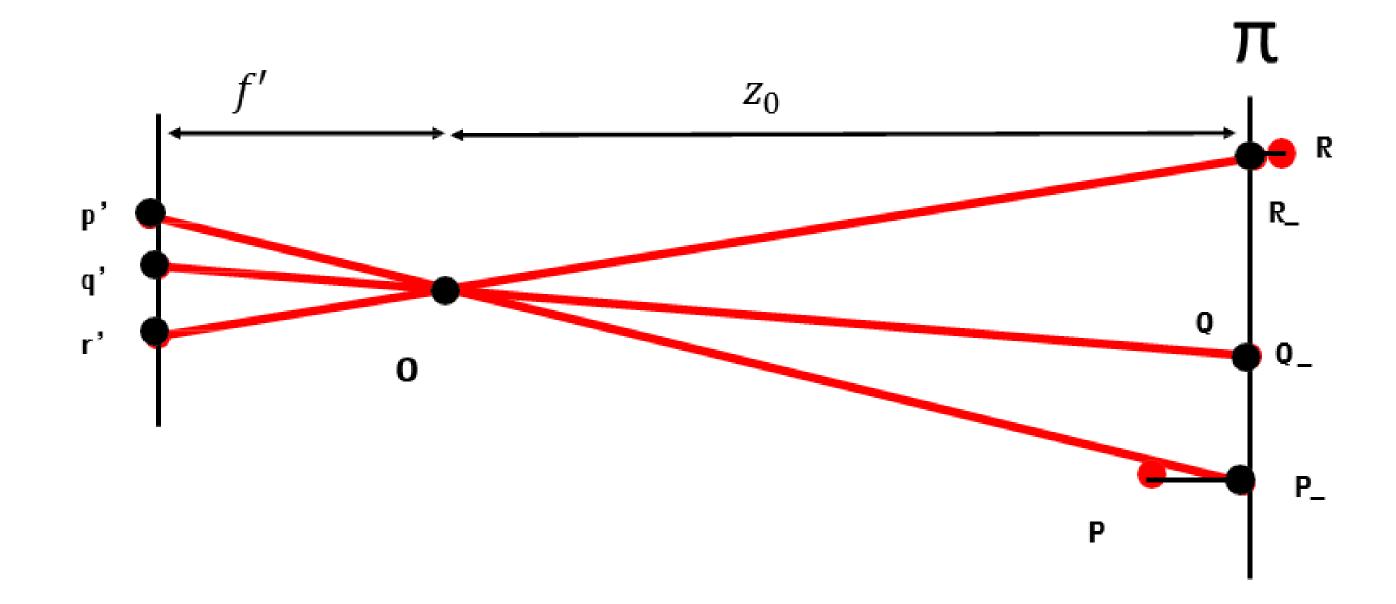
当相对场景深度小于其与相机的距离时



弱透视投影摄像机



弱透视投影摄像机



投影(透视) 弱透视
$$M = K[R \ T] = \begin{bmatrix} A_{2\times3} & b_{2\times1} \\ v_{1\times2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M = \begin{bmatrix} A & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P' = MP_w = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix} P_w = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 P_w \\ m_2 P_w \\ m_3 P_w \end{bmatrix} \qquad M = \begin{bmatrix} A & b \\ v & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathbf{E}}{\to} \left(\frac{m_1 P_W}{m_3 P_W}, \frac{m_2 P_W}{m_3 P_W} \right)$$

透视

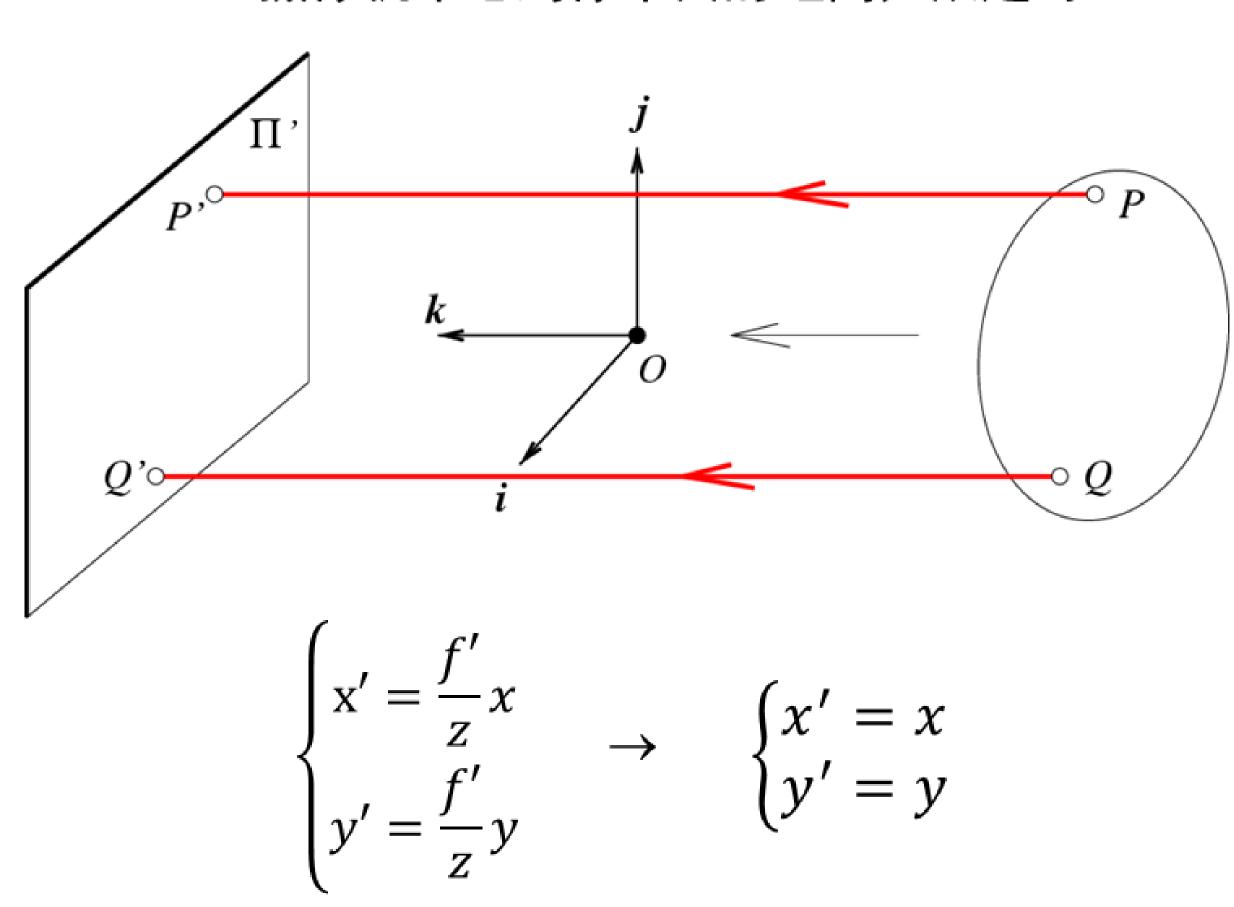
$$P' = MP_{w} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1} \\ m_{2} \\ m_{3} \end{bmatrix} P_{w} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1}P_{w} \\ m_{2}P_{w} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad M = \begin{bmatrix} A & b \\ v & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1} \\ m_{2} \\ m_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathbf{E}}{\to} (m_{1}P_{w}, m_{2}P_{w})$$

$$\stackrel{\dagger}{\to} \stackrel{\dagger}{\to} \stackrel{\dagger}{\to}$$

正交投影摄像机

摄像机中心到像平面的距离无限远时



各种摄像机模型的应用场合

- 正交投影
 - 更多应用在建筑设计(AUTOCAD)或者工业设计行业
- 弱透视投影在数学方面更简单
 - 当物体较小且较远时准确,常用于图像识别任务
- 透视投影对于3D到2D映射的建模更为准确
 - 用于运动恢复结构或SLAM

1. 摄像机几何

- 针孔摄像机 & 透镜
- 摄像机几何
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